

Gazette of the United States

EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 84 of Vol. V.]

THURSDAY, March 20, 1794.

[Whole No. 542.]



For Sale, The American Brig TRITON,

BURTHEN 700 barrels, with her tackle and apparel as she came from sea. She is a staunch vessel, not two years old, and may be put to sea immediately. For terms apply to

GARDINER & OLDEN,
Arch Street wharf,
Who have for sale,

Pork, Lard, and Hams as usual,
a quantity of Bacon, Bees Wax, and a few casks Timothy Seed—also

Pig and Bar Iron, and Iron castings, in any form executed on the shortest notice.

March 14.

*drot

For Boston,

THE BRIG



George & Harriott,
Josiah Bernard, Master.

WILL sail the 25th inst. has good accommodations. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board of Mr. Sims's wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

March 17.

dt25

For Sale, or Charter,

To the West-Indies, or any Port within the United States;

The Schooner



BETSEY,

DARIUS WOODWORTH, Master.

Will carry about 500 barrels, and now lies at Wharton and Graves wharf. For terms apply to Capt. Woodworth on board, or to

EMANUEL WALKER.

If not Sold or Chartered by Thursday, she will then take Freight for Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond (Virginia); and Sail on the Sunday following.

March 15.

Atfnew&f

For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP



ADRIANA,

K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794.

dtf

For Boston,

The Brig



DOLPHIN,

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Master:

WILL sail in about eight days; for freight or passage apply to the Captain on board at Hodge's Wharf, between Arch and Race-Streets, or

RUMFORD & ABIAH DAWES.

3d Mon. 14, 1794.

dtw.

A Good Compositor &

Pressman will meet with constant employ for six months, and one quarter dollar per token and thousand.

Apply at No. 61, South Second Street.

March 15.

dat.

TREASURY of PENNSYLVANIA,

February 14, 1794.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Commonwealth, for monies borrowed of the Trustees of the Loan Office, established per act of the 4th of April, 1785, that the time is expired when the last payment should have been made, and every justifiable indulgence having been granted, That unless they come forward and pay off their respective balances on or before the first day of April next, precepts will issue against all delinquents without regard to persons or circumstances. All former and existing sheriffs, who have money in their hands belonging to said Office, are requested to bring it to me on or before the above period, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of prosecuting them without distinction.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

P.S. The Printers throughout the State are requested to insert the above in their papers for the information of their fellow-citizens.

Just Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick,
from Amsterdam, and now landing
on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN in pipes,

A few bales Holland Duck,

Ditto Oznaburgs,

Holland Sheetings,

Juniper Berries,

Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.

Sheathing Paper,

Swedens Iron, are and flat bars,

Hair Ribband, No. 4.

Dutch Great Coats,

A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—Should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.

March 1, 1794.

d—tf

The subscribers agree-

ably to the direction of their fellow-citizens, hereby give public notice, that a meeting will be held at the City-Hall at 5 o'clock, on the afternoon of Thursday the 20th inst. to take into consideration, and decide upon the report which was made on Saturday last, of an instrument expressive of the thanks of the citizens, for the services rendered by the committee of health, during the late calamity; and of the measures proper to accomplish the objects that were recommended by that committee to the public attention.

It is presumed that the feelings which were excited, and the sentiments which were expressed, during the fatal months of September, October and November last, have not been extinguished or forgotten; and of course that every citizen will be happy in the present opportunity, of personally acknowledging the debt of fraternal gratitude, and of perpetuating the example of civic virtue, arising from the important, hazardous and successful services of the Committee of Health.

Thomas McKean, John Swanwick,
A. J. Dallas, Charles Biddle,
Anthony Morris, William Rogers,
Jonathan B. Smith,
Philad. 17th March, 1794.

Writing

ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPAN'D PLATES, &c.

Done in the most elegant manner, and after the first masters; likewise,

Fire Buckets

Painted and finished at the shortest notice, by

GEORGE RUTTER,

In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Chestnut and Walnut,

Fourth and Fifth streets.

March 4.

dtf

Henry Rape } State of Maryland.
Benjamin Gaither } High Court of Chancery,
and } March 5th. 1794.
Basil Gaither }

The Complainant states

in his bill that the defendants Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither were seized in fee as tenants in common of a tract of land in Frederick County, called Hammond's Strife;—that being so seized, Basil executed a power of attorney to Benjamin authorizing him to sell his, the said Basil's interest in the said land, that afterwards the said Benjamin sold the said land to a certain William Gaither for the consideration of six hundred pounds which hath been since paid, that the said William hath assigned to the Complainant Henry Rape the bond executed by the said Benjamin for the conveyance of the said land: The Complainant now further states (and so appears to the Chancellor) that the defendants are non-residents of the state of Maryland, and therefore out of the reach of the process of this court.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the Complainant procure a copy of this order to be inserted in the newspaper of Angell and Sullivan, and in the United States Gazette at least three weeks successively, before the twentieth day of May next; to the intent that the Defendants and all others, who may conceive themselves interested in the premises, may have notice to appear in this court, on or before the third Tuesday in September next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass for vesting in the Complainant a complete legal title to the land aforesaid.

Test,

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Con.

March 18.

tuth&sgw

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Ground Plan

OF THE

City Philadelphia,

AND ITS ENVIRONS:

Taken from actual survey, by A. P. FOLIE, Geographer, from St. Domingo.

THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches square; and it will contain an exact description of all the squares, streets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The situation of the several public buildings, such as the State-House, City-Hall, Seat of Congress, Churches, Meeting-Houses, Hospital, Library and Seminaries of Learning—of the several Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be ascertained. The parts which are built on will be distinguished from those that are not. The courses of the rivulets between Delaware and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of these two waters, as lies within the compass of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will also be ornamented by a view of the shipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congress-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In short, nothing will be omitted to render this useful and desirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power: and it shall be completed with the greatest possible dispatch, as soon as the generous encouragement of subscribers shall insure to the author such a sum as will be sufficient to defray expenses.

A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical list of the Subscribers names, and information concerning the police, population and present state of the city.

The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Bookellers in this city—and the original Draft may be seen at B. DAVIES', No. 68, Market-street, at any time until it shall be put into the hands of the Engraver.

Feb. 28.

m&thuf

Just Published,

In one handsome volume, 12mo. Price 3s

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN ORMROD,

At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Second

Street,

AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that result from it, and on the Duties which it imposes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, D. D.

Professor of Moral Philosophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Ecclesiastical History; and Minister of the English Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid semper ad communem utilitatem afferendum. CICERO.

The First American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly understood, is the only basis on which universal justice, sacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently secured. The view of it exhibited in this essay, at the same time that it repels the influence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppression; confirms, in the most forcible manner, the necessity of subordination, and the just demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from loosening the bands of society, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil distinction, draws more closely every social tie, unites in one harmonious and justly proportioned system, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18.

endrw&stf

Lately Published.

SOLD BY

Thomas Dobson,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE History of New-Hampshire, from the Discovery of the River Piscataqua—by Jeremiah Belknap, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 Dollars.

The Forrester, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the History of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Discourse, intended to commemorate the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus; delivered at the request of the Historical Society in Massachusetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, since that memorable event. To which are added, Four Dissertations, connected with the subject—By the same author. Price, 50 Cents.

March 17.

tuth&sgw

(By Request.)

An error having occurred in the publication of the following Article, it is now republished correct.

Opinion of the Attorney General of Jamaica.

CASE.—Kingston, Feb. 12, 1794.

"AN American vessel was loaded with flour by her owners in America, and sent to Port au Prince in Hispaniola, where her cargo was sold and by means thereof, and bills of exchange, a cargo was purchased on account of the owners, consisting among other things of the produce of Hispaniola, in the months of October, November, December and January last. The vessel left Port au Prince on the 12th of January, and was taken by a British privateer on the same day, and sent down to this Island, where she arrived before the publishing the instruction of the sixth day of November.

The cargo has been labelled as French property—and your opinion and advice is requested, whether under the foregoing circumstances, the cargo will be condemned, notwithstanding it is proved American property, and whether a claim should not be put in on behalf of the owners, notwithstanding the said instruction."

ANSWER.

"I am of opinion the instruction alluded to, does not intend the condemnation of all it directs to be stopped, and detained—Nor can the term "legal adjudication" be so understood with any propriety—I apprehend the object of the instruction is to guard against the too easy dismissal of vessels and cargoes by the commanders of ships of war, at their own discretion, and also to insure the interruption of the supply of provisions to the French colonies in hostility with Great Britain—If therefore the vessel and cargo should by the court be adjudged neutral property, I am of opinion there can be no condemnation as prize."

Signed "ROBERT SEWELL."

Attorney General.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

PHILIPPE EGALITE

AS the climax of virtue or crime cannot fail to interest posterity, we are happy to lay before the public the following particulars relative to the parricide monster Orleans.

The orders to conduct Orleans to Paris had been given to two Parisian citizens, Hosto and Marchais. The former is a captain of the National guards of the section of the Thuilleries; the latter a captain of the Revolutionary army. Instructions were given them, to call troops to their aid, if they should be wanted, for the purpose of executing the orders with which they were charged.

Arrived at Marseilles, they shewed their orders to Orleans who was seemingly in great consternation. He appeared much surprised that the instructions bore, that troops should be used to conduct him to Paris; but the two officers used every persuasion which could inspire him with courage and confidence. "You are only summoned to Paris," said they, "to appear before the Revolutionary Tribunal, which will acquit, and enable you to resume your seat in the Convention." "Are the people," asked Orleans, "well disposed towards me?" "Nay," answered the officers, "they not only love you, but they adore you as their idol!" This reply quieted the monster. "It requires no troops," said he, "to bring me to Paris; I repair thither with the utmost confidence."

The officers then resolved to remove him without any other effort than themselves. Orleans had by him a knife, a pair of scissors, and a metal tooth-pick. He offered to deliver these to the officers—"But," added he, "you will do me a favour not to deprive me of them." His request was complied with.

He seemed to suffer much when he parted from his two sons, Anthony Philip, now eighteen, and the youngest, fourteen years of age. They intreated him to write them immediately after his arrival at Paris. His treatment in the prison of Marseilles was bad, and he suffered many rigours, privations, and hardships.

On his way to Paris he displayed his former turn for mirth, and conviviality; drank very freely, and, as his conductors expressed, grew lustier every night, going along. He even amused himself with fencing with one of his Guides. "Your mode of fencing," said he to the Captain, "delights me much; I'll give you my two sons to be your pupils."

The officers having told him on the road, that the Queen had been executed, he answered—"Ah Citizens! she was a great and flagitious wretch." They having also acquainted him with the execution of Brissot and the twenty deputies, he testified great joy, and loudly exclaimed at different times, *Vive la Republique!*

His removal to Paris was executed quite privately. Having arrived in the environs of the

metropolis, he had his beard shaved, his hair dressed, and put on a fine suit of linen and cloaths. "Now," said he, "I'll make a decent entry into Paris."

Having, however, passed through the barriers, how great was his surprise and dismay, when he was straight conducted to the Conciergerie. He concealed his disappointment by a forced and hypocritical smile.

With what fortitude he heard his sentence, has already been stated. The President of the Tribunal having asked him if he had any thing to say why the sentence of the Law should not take place he answered—"No I have no more defenders."

His execution was ordered for Thursday Nov. 7th. but by his own request, he was beheaded on the same day on which he received his doom.

He refused the ministrations of a Priest, and spent the few hours he had to live in dressing himself. At two o'clock in the afternoon, on the 6th ult. he received sentence, and at half past three the same day, the Executioner arrived with his cart before the Conciergerie. The streets were more filled with people, than at the execution of Louis XVI; and that part of the mob among whom he had formerly distributed his money, insulted him most, especially the Ex-Marquis de St. Huges formerly his hireling.

When he came to his palace the cart stopped for three minutes, either designedly or on account of the great crowds of people. He longingly cast his eyes upon that superb mansion, while the mob called out, "Look, look, 'tis for the last time."

On the scaffold he attempted to harangue the people, but their shouts drowned his voice. At half past five his head was struck off; the executioner showed it twice or thrice on the corner of the scaffold, while the mob incessantly vociferated, *Bravo! bravo! Vive la Republique!*

Thus perished the most ruthless monster that ever polluted the Earth. Louis Philip Joseph Egalité, late Duke of Orleans, first Prince of the Blood, Lieutenant General of the French forces by Land and Sea, was born at St. Cloud, April 13, 1747. He was the pupil of Mirabeau, the confidante of Dumourier and the client of Petion. Previous to the Revolution, he was the richest private man in Europe. In his youth he was a bosom friend of the Dauphin, afterwards Louis the XVI. whose blood he so much thirsted after. When the King was incarcerated in 1775, Orleans, then Duke of Chartres, would not quit the King's apartment. The Duke of Orleans his father, who lived in his retirement at St. Asfille, never troubled himself about his monstrous son, who, after his father's death wallowed in all kinds of excesses and debaucheries; and even when he succeeded to his title, he was the most nefarious man of his age.

At court he was despised, for which reason he exposed all his plans, being the first peer of France. In 1787, Louis XVI. held a bed of Justice in the Parliament of Paris, when Egalité addressed him with so much boldness and daring effrontery, that his Majesty exiled him from the Capital by a *Lettre-de-Cachet*.

On the 6th. of October, 1789, Egalité and Mirabeau went both in disguise to Versailles, with the Fifth Women, whom the former had hired, in order to murder the Queen.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Friday, March 14.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.

Mr. SEDGWICK'S SPEECH.

[CONCLUDED.]

Mr. S. then proceeded to state the regulations of Great Britain which directed her intercourse with this country—He said that respecting the West Indies, the same severe, rigid and gloomy exclusion extended equally with us to all nations; with this only difference of partial and temporary relaxations in our favor, as in her opinion her occasions required.—That respecting an immediate intercourse with Great Britain, her regulations were as favorable to us as to any country, except only where favors are the effect of direct stipulation—nay, they are more so as respects the important articles of pot and pearl-shell, pitch, tar, timber, and an exemption from the payment of alien duties.

If then Great Britain did not discriminate against us—if her discriminations were favorable to us, where was our right for complaint? Should, however, unprovoked resentment (for gentlemen would remember to put political considerations out of the question) stimulate the adoption of the proposed measures, the disposition of that country to retaliate would be certain—her capacity of retaliation was therefore to be considered.

This subject he said had been under the consideration of the British government. Should she subject American ships to alien duties—should she impose duties on our rice and tobacco and such other articles as she can procure from other countries, and on her products exported in our bottoms; and should she at the same time counteract our duties by bounties; their bounties may be so given as completely to balance our duties, and their duties of course a direct charge upon us—a charge on our exports, for the reasons he had already mentioned, depreciating their value—a charge on our imports to be satisfied by the labor

and industry of the country. These would be the salutary effects of this blessed system, so far as the trade should continue under the load of these oppressive burdens. If the commercial intercourse between America and Great Britain should be destroyed by this system of expensive irritation, the evils were obvious, both as they would effect the ease and prosperity of our people, and the preservation of the public credit.

He had called the present channels of commerce, the natural ones—there would he said, be found sufficient reason for the appellation, without entering into an extensive investigation of the subject, in this one observation; that the present state of our trade is produced by counting house calculations having interest alone for their object.

It had been said that a great part of our imports consisted of the mere articles of luxury. This was undoubtedly true, but luxurious enjoyments could not be prevented, unless we would introduce the manners of Sparta, and continue them by the institutions and laws of Lycurgus. The passion for distinction could not be controuled nor would it be eligible if it could. "If then said he, we will use Madeira wine and green tea—if we will wear silks, cambrics, muslins, and other succedania of the fig-leaf, why should we not be permitted to obtain them, when they can best be had, of the best quality and on the best terms; or do gentlemen suppose our constituents will acknowledge obligations for being compelled to procure them of inferior quality and on worse terms?"

Gentlemen had given countenance to this project under an idea that it would encourage manufactures and the carrying trade—this to his mind was preposterous. He had always supposed that to establish manufactures, our active capital must be increased; and to encourage navigation, our trade must be extended. How this measure which would lessen our active capital by the embarrassment it would create, could afford the means of establishing manufactures and building ships, to his mind was perfectly unaccountable.

He asked if it had not been demonstrated that the measure would tend to enhance the price of the commodities which we wanted to purchase, and decrease the price of the products of our country. It had indeed been conceded, that these effects were unavoidable, and yet these were the means whereby we were to extend our manufactures and navigation. Should, however, these effects justify in sacrificing to the encouragement of a few ship-carpenters and other mechanics, the ease and comfort of that most useful and respectable description of men, the farmer and planter? One more observation he said he would make on this head, that any measure which might oppress the community, would be felt first and most severely by the poorer class of people.

Before the subject was dismissed it ought to be viewed in a light in which it was shewn in the most baneful colours—its tendency to war and all its dreadful consequences. As the guardians of the public happiness, we ought to avoid any measure which tended to this, if it could be done consistent with the interest of our country.

He laid it down as a principle that every action had its character determined by the motives which gave it birth. What motives then originated this measure?—Were they of a commercial, or political nature? Had G. B. inflicted any commercial injuries on this country?—Had she not calculated her regulations on the same principle of all other nations—her own interest? Had she discriminated against us? Did not the details clearly shew that her regulations were as favorable to this as to other countries? And did not an infinitely more stubborn fact, the existing state of our trade, undeniably prove hers to be our best markets?

If then these measures are not justified on commercial considerations, will the nation towards whom they are directed, be at a loss to determine our true motives? If doubts could otherwise exist, recourse to the printed debates would remove it. There we find our negroes carried off; the western posts—the Savages, Algerines, and instructions to the commanders of ships, the constant theme of animated declamation. We know too well the correctness of gentlemen's understandings not to be assured that these subjects would not be so frequently repeated, if they were not design-

ed to have effect. These were not commercial, but political considerations. If then the measure could not be—if it was not justified on commercial, but political ground—if it was not designed to retaliate for commercial, but for political injuries; it followed irresistibly, that the measure assumed the complexion of hostility.

He did not mean to suggest an idea but that the injuries complained of might justify hostile retaliation; but he would affirm, if this measure was designed as such, it was infinitely too feeble, and would certainly prove ineffectual. If war was really the intention, it was our duty boldly to declare it—and, like men, prepare for the event and not involve our country in blood under the disguised pretence of our commercial regulations. If we found motives for our conduct in antipathy to one nation, and in gratitude and affection to another, and that this was the case, he appealed to the printed debates and to the faithful monitors of gentlemen—would it be supposed that Great Britain would not understand, resent and endeavor to revenge it?

Great Britain he said, was involved in a war, whether just or not, the government of this country had no right to determine—just or not, we had reason to believe it was popular. While she was pursuing this war, we complaining of injuries, and stimulated by a sense of them, adopt measures of retaliation, declaredly intended to produce embarrassments of such a nature as to induce her to change a course of conduct she has pursued for ages, and to which in her opinion she is principally indebted for her progressive prosperity.

If serious embarrassments are not to be expected, then ought the measure to be abandoned, because it would not produce the intended effect, and because it would confessedly be injurious to us.

Should it produce the embarrassments foretold, it will materially affect those resources on which she depends for the prosecution of a favorite war. Should she feel those measures as intended, would it not kindle resentment? Would she not discover the cause? And would she not feel perfect self-justification in using all the means in her power to revenge our partiality?

The evil he said would not end here. Great Britain was an important ally, and on her resources the combined powers materially depended for the prosecution of the war. A war waged with as much enmity as had provoked hostility at any period of the existence of civilized Europe. Should we strike at those resources, and from motives they will doubtless comprehend; would they tamely submit to such conduct, would they not resent and endeavor to revenge it? "I will repeat, said he, that if your measures do not materially embarrass Great Britain, and in a considerable degree destroy her resources, then will your expectations be disappointed, and the end you propose defeated, and you only accumulate distress on your own citizens. If the embarrassments you intend shall result from your measures, then do you in fact take part in the war—you will therefore provoke the vengeance of the nation against whom your measures are directed, and of her allies."

To shew the natural effects of commercial regulations pointed against nations to produce hostility, he mentioned the war which took place between Great Britain and Holland, in 1652, occasioned by the navigation act of the former—and that of 1672 between the French and Dutch, in consequence of duties imposed by the former on linen, and by the latter on wine. There was he said, peculiar reason for expecting such an event in the present instance, for by the treaty between Great Britain and Spain, it was expressly stipulated, "if either shall be attacked, molested or inquieted in any of their states, rights, possessions or interests." It is then to be made common cause.

This, he said, was not all, our real views would be known to our constituents—"They are said he, a wife and penetrating people, and will never consent to be dragged to the carnage of war, under a pretence of commercial regulations—Their honest candor will abhor and detest all covert and crooked politics."

He did not mean to charge gentlemen with unworthy motives—He could not however avoid declaring the comment which in his opinion would be made, on experience of the fatal events which would result from the adoption of the proposed system—a system incapable of benefit to the community and pregnant with enormous evils.

He said before he dismissed this part of the subject, he would submit one observation to the consideration of the committee—It was that the navigation and manufactures of the United States, had in a few years past, en-

creased with a rapidity, equal to the expectation of the most sanguine friend of this country—That this had resulted from the existing systems—That he believed it to be true, that at this moment, as great a portion of our capital was invested in those branches as was consistent with the general welfare—Under such circumstances it became the legislature cautiously to adopt measures, which might distract the present salutary order of things.

(Debate to be continued.)

IN SENATE,

Wednesday, March 12.

[CONTINUED.]

The following written message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary: United States, 12th March, 1794. Gentlemen of the Senate, and

of the House of Representatives, I transmit to you, the translation of two letters from the Commissioners of his Catholic Majesty, to the secretary of state, and of their enclosures.

G. WASHINGTON.

The message and papers therein referred to were read—

Ordered, That they lie for consideration.

The petition of Robert Connelly was presented and read, praying to be inserted in the list of invalid pensioners.

Ordered, That this petition be referred to the secretary for the department of war to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbours in the United States" was read the first time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

The senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, March 15, 1794.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the reports of the Secretary for the department of war, on the petitions of Asa Day, William Perkins and Jonathan Holton.

Ordered, That they lie on the table.

The petition of Jabez Rogers was presented and read, praying remission of the excise duties on certain distilled spirits, said to be destroyed by fire.

On motion,

Ordered, That this petition be referred to Mr. Bradley, Mr. Livermore and Mr. Robinson to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

The bill sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbours in the United States" was read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. King, Mr. Gunn, Mr. Izard, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Morris, Mr. Ellsworth, and Mr. Potts, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

Mr. Butler reported from the committee appointed to consider the bill sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act authorizing a loan of one million of dollars," that the bill pass, and the report being adopted,

Ordered, That this bill pass to the third reading.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act to provide a naval armament," was read the second time.

On motion,

It was agreed that the further consideration of this bill, be the order of the day for Monday next.

The bill "in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," was read the third time—

On motion,

To expunge the 8th, section as follows. And be it further enacted and declared, That in every case in which, a vessel shall be fitted out or armed, or attempt so to be fitted out or armed, or in which the force of any vessel of war, cruiser or other armed vessel, shall be increased or augmented, or in which any military expedition or enterprise shall be begun or set on foot contrary to the prohibitions and provisions of this act; and in every case of the capture of a ship or vessel within the jurisdiction or protection of the United States as above defined, and in every case in which any process issuing out of any court of the United States, shall be disobeyed or resisted by any person or persons having the custody of any vessel of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel of any foreign prince

or state, or of the subjects or citizens of such prince or state—in every such case, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States or of the militia thereof as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of taking possession of, and detaining any such ship or vessel, with her prize or prizes if any, in order to the execution of the prohibitions and penalties of this act, and to the restoring such prize or prizes, in the cases in which restoration shall have been adjudged, and also for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories of the United States against the territories or dominions of a foreign prince or state, with whom the United States are at peace.

It passed in the negative—Yeas 12.—Nays 12.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Bradley, Brown, Butler, Edwards, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackson, Langdon, Martin, Monroe, Robinson and Taylor.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Izard, King, Livermore, Mitchell, Morris, Potts, Strong, and Vining.

The Vice President determined the question in the negative.

On the question, Shall this bill pass?

It passed in the affirmative—Yeas 12.—Nays 12.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Izard, King, Livermore, Mitchell, Morris, Potts, Strong, and Vining.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Bradley, Brown, Butler, Edwards, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackson, Langdon, Martin, Monroe, Robinson, and Taylor.

The Vice President determined the question, and further amendments being agreed to, it was,

Resolved, That this bill pass, that it be engrossed, and that the title thereof be, "an act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States." Ordered, that the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in this bill. A message from the house of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk.

Mr. President, the house of representatives have passed a bill, for making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four" and a bill, entitled, "An act making further provision, for the expenses attending the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations; and further to continue in force the act, entitled, "An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," in which several bills, they desire the concurrence of the Senate." And he withdrew.

The bills last mentioned were severally read the first time.

Ordered, That these bills severally pass to the second reading.

On motion,

Ordered, That the documents referred to in the President's message of the 5th instant, relative to the vexations and spoliations of our commerce, be returned to the office of the Secretary of State.

On motion,

Ordered, That the Secretary of State, as soon as may be, furnish the Senate, with an abstract of the vexations and spoliations lately committed upon our commerce, and by whom, particularly noting the condemnations, as far as the documents in his office will enable him.

The bill sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act limiting the time for presenting claims for destroyed certificates of certain descriptions," was read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Cabot, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Gunn, and Mr. King, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

The bill "authorizing and directing the settlement of the accounts of Major-

General La Fayette"—was read the third time—

Whereupon,

Resolved, That this bill pass, that it be engrossed, and that the title thereof be, "An act allowing to major-general La Fayette his pay and emoluments while in the service of the United States."

Ordered, That the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in this bill.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 20.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's, dated February 28th, 1794.

"THE situation of the West-Indies becomes highly interesting, as the English have taken all Martinique, except Fort Republique, and General Rochambeau has offered to capitulate, tho' not on the terms proposed by the English."

Extract of a letter, dated Bourdeaux, Jan. 8, to a merchant in this city,

"The affairs of France are in a tolerable train. Our armies perform wonders. We have retaken Toulon, and a convoys which were carrying there provision and ammunition. These 2 convoys amount to 108 vessels—I expect this stroke will depress the affairs of our enemies not a little. They will be obliged to ask for peace."

Extract of a letter from William Penrose, late master of the ship President, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Algiers 9th January 1794.

I have just got another opportunity to write you by Mr. William Patterfon, who was taken with captain O'Brien, in a ship belonging to Messrs. Thomas and Mathew Irwin of Philadelphia nine years ago, and has been in slavery here ever since. But thro' the influence of the British consul resident here, has at last obtained his freedom; I beg you will give him a friendly reception on my account, as he was a fellow sufferer with me, & one who can give you a much better description of our present deplorable situation than I can do myself—col. Humphrey's the American minister at the court of Lisbon, dispatched a courier to this place Via Alicant to inform the Dey that he was vested by the Congress of the United States of America with full powers to treat for peace with the regency of Algiers—but the Dey not only refused to see the courier, but declared if Colonel Humphreys came himself he would make a slave of him also; upon the return of the courier with the foregoing answer from the Dey—Colonel Humphreys wrote to us immediately, & requested us to petition for relief to the different States to which our vessels respectively belong—which he tho't would be the most speedy method to effect our redemption if there was a probability of its being done—as Congress was engaged in a war with the Indians on the western frontiers and their finances perhaps embarrassed, together with the present critical situation of America, with respect to the belligerent powers of Europe, would doubtless prevent Congress from paying attention to our representations as soon as they otherwise might be inclined to do—in consequence of which they have petitioned the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and South Carolina—and I cannot entertain a doubt but a recital of our sufferings, will excite in the bosoms of humanity and sensibility, feelings sufficiently powerful to prompt our generous countrymen to take every reasonable measure to obtain our release from the most abject and deplorable state of slavery. The total number of American captives here are as follows—13 masters, 13 mates, 4 second mates, 2 supercargoes, and 86 seamen, total number 118 and our ransom is fixed at 4,000 dollars for a master, 3,000 dollars for a mate and second mate and supercargoes, and 1,500 dollars for seamen; our most grateful and unfeigned thanks are due to our generous countrymen for the immediate relief they have afforded us through the American minister at Lisbon, Col. Humphreys, which is 8 dollars per Month to a master 6 dollars per month to a first and second mate, and three dollars to a seaman; which we receive through the Swedish consul here which serves in some measure to lighten the immediate sense of our sufferings.

We have just received authentic accounts of the recapture of Toulon, by the army of the French Republic, together

with 15 sail of the line and 16 frigates, and a great number of prisoners—the combined army lost in killed and wounded 3,500 men.

By this Day's Mail.

NORFOLK, March 12.

On Thursday last arrived in East River, the brig Ann, of Kingston, Jamaica, Andrew Mackie, master, from the Bay of Honduras, bound to Baltimore. Feb. 8, spoke the brig Minerva, Newman, from Jamaica to New-York, off the west end of the Collerados. Feb. 16th spoke the Diana, John Thompson master, from Montego Bay to London; lat. 28, 10, N. long. 80 00 W. from London. The Diana was part of the January fleet from Jamaica, under convoy of the Convert frigate, Capt. Lawford, which ship and nine sail of West-Indiamen ran a shore on the Comines in the night, and were totally lost.

On Monday arrived in Hampton Roads the ship President, Capt. Smith, from Rotterdam, which place he left the 7th of January; and brings confirmation of the report of the recapture of Toulon, which was taken by storm, and 3000 of the allied troops killed and wounded; the English set fire to the town and some of the shipping in the harbor. Left at Rotterdam, the ship Sally, Capt. Clark, of Patomack, to sail in a few days. Also the ship Lydia, Capt. Toby, of Boston, to sail in a few days for Charleston.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Charles, Capt. Langford, in 14 days from the Havana. Capt. Langford informs, that Cape-Francois was taken by the Spanish armament sent against it; that a mulatto general, and between 15 and 1600 prisoners had arrived from the Cape at the Havana; that two days before he sailed 1500 regular troops, went from the Havana to New-Orleans, to oppose a body of troops expected down the Mississippi, against that place; that information was received at the Havana, of the taking of Martinique, and preparations making against Guadaloupe; that 4 sail of the line and 4 frigates were gone to Cape-Francois; and that it was understood a fleet of 7 sail of the line and 4 frigates were coming off the coast of America.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the schooner Venus, Captain Dolliver, in 14 days from St. Kitt's, we learn, that on the evening of the 23d of February, a letter was received from Martinique, informing that fort Bourbon was carried by storm on the 20th. The slaughter was very great on both sides; among the slain was General Clarke. By the above vessel we are informed—that the ship Sydney, Capt. Potter, of and from Baltimore, bound to St. Croix, is carried into St. Kitt's, under pretence of having a quantity of cloth on board thought to be French property.

NEW-YORK March 18. FROM THE DIARY.

An extract of a letter from Montreal, dated 1st March informs, "That by a speech made in the Indian Council by Lord Dorchester, we are to expect a declaration of war shortly."

BOSTON, March 12.

Yesterday came into this harbour, the British ship of war the *Huffar*, RUFERT GEORGE, Esq. commander, from Halifax, in 6 days. It is supposed that she was dispatched to take on board Prince EDWARD. Other accounts say, she is come for provisions.

COMMUNICATION.

The information from various quarters, as it respects the Commerce of the United States, and our political situation, is of the most melancholly nature; and requires all the fortitude, skill and resources of those deputed to direct the political concerns of the People. When the welfare of our country is at stake, all smaller considerations ought to give way, that by an union of Councils such measures may be adopted as will lessen the evils existing, and prevent future calamities. If the United States should be drawn into a War, it is essential to carry it on with vigour and success, that the whole continent should be united. And the true friends of their country will exert themselves to effect the desirable end.

BALTIMORE, March 17.

Extract of a letter from the French Consul at Alexandria, to Citizen Moissennier in this town, dated the 13th instant.

"Two ships one from Amsterdam and the other from Rotterdam, arrived here yesterday. They sailed the latter end of December. I saw the captains—they bring a confirmation of the recapture of Toulon, and mention an engagement between the English and French fleets. The former was defeated. The French have taken and carried to Brest, two of the English ships. The people have burnt and pulled down the house of Lord Howe, commander of the English fleet. Holland prepares for a revolution—the people are tired of, and will not continue the war. There are enough, my dear colleague, to bury all our common enemies alive."

The papers from the Southward by this day's mail, contain no account of the Capture of a Spanish Frigate with dollars.

A letter in town from Baltimore, dated last Monday, informs of an arrival there from St. Marks, Hispaniola—the Captain of which says, that all the American shipping in the ports of that Island, in possession of the English, were ordered down to Jamaica—this Captain not liking the voyage, slipped out in the night and escaped.—Baltimore papers of Tuesday, do not mention the above arrival.

The publication of the queries signed "Fair Play," is further postponed.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

ON THE

PRESIDENT'S BIRTH DAY.

Written by a LADY of Virginia,

February 22, 1794.

TIME held the volume of the past,
And o'er each page his sanction cast;
In magic notes proclaim'd the Name
Long hallowed at the font of Fame!

When, lo! array'd in robes of light
Truth shone resplendent to the sight!
Thrice wav'd her wand, new radiance shed,
And Virtue's sacred influence spread,
While thus the song—A Seraph's Lay,
In Heavenly record of this Day!

Hail! mighty Time! whose empire vast,
Was, is, and shall thro' ages last!
Whose wife, and comprehensive end,
The powers of human thought transcend!
All Nature bending at thy shrine,
Proclaim thy Origin Divine;
And tho' the dark and mystic veil,
O'er penetration must prevail,
Yet—to Fancy's eye 'tis given;
To glance at once "from earth to heaven!"
And thro' thy various page to scan,
The wondrous History of Man—

And see! She with new ardour burns,
As to the present Day she turns—
For I well pleas'd each look illumine,
And dissipate the envious gloom
By Faction rais'd—Abhorred Fiend!
In vain thy shade has interven'd,
The fleeting mist has pass'd away
And but more brilliant made the Day!

Hail Thou! the universal Friend!
Still shall success thy cares attend,
And tho' thy virtues Heaven sublime
Thou'lt live coeval still with Time!
Belov'd by Age, rever'd by Youth—
Thy Fame immutable as Truth!

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

March 21,

Will be performed,
A COMEDY, called the

School for Wives.

General Savage,	Mr. Bates
Belville,	Mr. Chalmers
Torrington,	Mr. Morris
Leeson,	Mr. Moreton
Captain Savage,	Mr. Cleveland
Connolly,	Mr. Whitlock
Spruce,	Mr. Francis
Leech,	Mr. Green
Crow,	Mr. Blissett
Wolf,	Mr. Warrell
Miss Walsingham,	Mrs. Morris
Mrs. Belville,	Mrs. Whitlock
Lady Rachel Mildew,	Mrs. Rowson
Mrs. Tempest,	Mrs. Bates
Miss Leeson,	Mrs. Francis
Maid,	Mrs. Willems.

To which will be added, a COMIC OPERA called,

The Deserter.

Henry,	Mr. Marshall
Ruffett,	Mr. Darley
Skirmish,	Mr. Bates
Simkin,	Mr. Francis
Flint,	Mr. Blissett
Soldiers,	Messrs. Rowson, Warrell, and Darley, jun.
Louisa,	Mrs. Marshall
Jenny,	Miss Broadhurst
Margaretta,	Mrs. Bates

For FALMOUTH, (G. B.)

The Brig
NANCY,

Andrew Gavin, Master.

A good vessel, and will sail on Monday next—For Passage only, apply to
GEORGE MEADE.

March 20. d3t.
The Letter Bag will be taken from the Post-Office, at 12 o'clock Sunday next.

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery consists of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, having resolved to erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew McConnell and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Donham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Eliza Boudinot, of New-Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every assurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

Prize of	Dollars is	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
2	5,000	10,000
5	2,000	10,000
10	1,000	10,000
20	500	10,000
100	100	10,000
300	50	15,000
1000	20	20,000
2000	15	30,000
3000	12	36,000
8100	10	81,000

14,539 Prizes. 262,000
23,461 Blanks. First drawn number, 2,000
Last drawn number, 2,000

38,000 Tickets at 7 Dollars each is 266,000
The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.

In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, to perform their instructions, the substance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immediately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abstracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Pateron, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. m&tf.

George Brinhurst, COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phaetons with and without crane necks, coaches, chaises, kittereens, windor fulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coaches, an Italian windor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phaeton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

A V I S.

Les habitants infortunés de la Colonie Française de St. Domingue qui dans l'incendie du Cap sont venus chercher un asile dans les Etats Unis sont informés que la République leur accorde un passage pour France. Ils sont invités en conséquence à se présenter à cet effet d'ici à huit jours chez les Consuls & agents de la République dans les différents Ports des Etats Unis.

A PHILADELPHIE, le 10 Ventos—l'an 2d de la République Française une & indivisible.

(28 Février, 1794. vieux stile)
Le Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République Française.

JH. FAUCHET.

The editors of the newspapers in the United States are requested to insert the above notice in their paper. 8.

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

A few Bales of Russia Sheetings, Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes, A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs, A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyson and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20.

3taw6w

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 31st of last month, the subscriber addressed a letter to Messrs. Thomas Pearfall & Son, merchants in New-York, and inclosed therein a bank note, No. 445, for twenty dollars; one ditto, No. 151, for thirty dollars; and one ditto, No. 3,866, for twenty dollars. He also addressed a letter to Mr. Gilbert Saltonstall, merchant in New-York, inclosing a bank bill, No. 148, for fifty dollars, indorsed on the back thereof in these words—"Pay the within to Mr. Gilbert Saltonstall—Eben. Huntington." He also addressed a letter to Messrs. White & Wardell, merchants in New-York, and inclosed a bank bill for ten dollars; and a draft in favor of said White & Wardell, which letters were put in the Post-Office on said 31st January; to be forwarded to New-York: But by letters received from the Gentlemen to whom they were severally addressed, the money was robbed from each letter before delivery.

The Public are requested to endeavor a detection of the Villains who committed the above robbery. The bill indorsed, I think was a York bank bill, and some others, one or more was of the United States bank, remitted at Philadelphia. Any person discovering the Thief, and returning the Money, shall be entitled to fifty dollars reward.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, 14th Feb. 1794. 3w3taw

Parry and Musgrave, Goldsmiths & Jewellers,

No. 42,

SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,

An elegant Assortment of

SILVER & PLATED WARE, JEWELLERY & fine CUTLERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures set, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.

December 24. mw&stf

This Gazette shall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subscription increases daily—Advertising Favors are solicited—These constitute an essential Item in diminishing the Debt side of the Account.

FOR SALE,

By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery:

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on morals, industry, and the peace of society. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of freemen to be much more productive than that of slaves; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is impolitic as well as unjust.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

February 15. dtf

WANTED

AN APPRENTICE

To the Printing Business, Enquire at this Office.

To be Sold at Public Venaue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the house of John Thomson, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary House AND LOT OF LAND,

IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthiness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFORD, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,
JAMES PARKER, Register.
Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2awem

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-Street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER. m&thf

NORRIS COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting, Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES, for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30. dtf

Excellent CLARET,

In hogheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champagne Wine; MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front-Street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, High-Street,

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY ON COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a style altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, mechanics, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern states, and many householders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families. PRICE 25. February 4. dtf

Just Imported,

In the Ship Edward, Capt. Crandon, from St. Petersburg in Russia,

And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN'S DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG'S BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donaldson,

No. 22, Walnut-Street.

March 4, 1794. dtw3tawtf

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President
of the United States,
H. KNOX.

Secretary of War.

The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.

January 30. dzm

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the House of Representatives,

DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the investigation of the Treasury Accounts, respecting special Indents, without knowing the outstanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Resolved, That all holders of special Indents be directed, and required, on or before the first day of November next, to deliver the special Indents in their possession to one or other of the Commissioners of the Treasury, who are to give receipts for the same, and to report to the Commissioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them respectively received, and also to the Legislature, at their meeting in November next, and that all special Indents not rendered into the Treasury as above, on or before the first day of November next, shall be, and the same are hereby barred.

Resolved, That public notice of this resolution be given in the several Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the first day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to cause this resolution to be published in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that provision will be made for the expences attending such publication.

Ordered, That the resolution be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the House,

JOHN SANFORD DART, C. H. R.

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

Resolved, That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing resolutions.

Ordered, That the resolutions be sent to the House of Representatives.

By order of the Senate,

FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

cwtNov

Just Imported,
From London, Dublin, and Glasgow,
And now opening for sale,
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market-Street,

A Large and Valuable COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793

Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit

on christianity

Disney's life of Dr. Jortin

Kingville's ancient geography

D'Anoirs of Guy Joli

Memty, a collection of essays

Varicof Prussia's works

Calm observer—by Mackintosh

Russell's ancient and modern Europe

Langhorne's Plutarch

Elegant extracts, superbly gilt

Saugnier and Brisson's voyage

Rochon's voyage to Madagascar

Townsend's travels in Spain

Tasso's Jerusalem delivered

Smellie's translation of Buffon

Berwick's history of quadrupeds

Buffon abridged

History of birds

Philips's history of inland navigation

Hooper's rational recreations

History of France, in 3 vols.

Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.

Whitaker's defence of queen Mary

Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.

Dow's history of Hindostan

Sketches of the Hindoos

Key to polite literature.

Imlay's description of Kentucky

Present state of Nova-Scotia

Present state of Hudson's Bay

Preston on masonry

Lavater on physiognomy, abridged

Zimmerman's survey

Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson

Necker on executive power

Killes of Secundus

Gallery of portraits

Volney's ruins of empires

Travels

Vaillant's travels, with superb engravings

Downman's infancy

Adair's history of American Indians

Benington on materialism and immaterialism

Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers

Builder's magazine

Complete farmer

Chandon's life of Voltaire

De Non's travels

Franklin's life and works

Grozier's description of China

Murphy's translation of Tacitus

Godwin on political justice

Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.

Helvetius on man

Kaimes's sketches of the history of man

Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus

Mawe's gardener's dictionary

Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family

Playhouse dictionary

Reveries of solitude

Smith's theory of moral sentiments

Stackhouse's history of the bible

Watson's life of Philip II. & III.

Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.

Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man

Wallis on the prevention of diseases

Moore's journal in France

Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.

Cox's travels into Switzerland

Rabaut's history of the French revolution

Life of Lord Chatham

Mallet's northern antiquities

Motherby's medical dictionary

Grigg's advice to females

Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery

Manning's practice of physic

Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca

Innes on the muscles

Pott's works

Fourcroy's chemistry

Armstrong on diseases of children

Quincy's dispensatory

Edinburgh dispensatory

Lewis's dispensatory

Ryan on the asthma

Robertson's treatise on fevers

Lee's botany.

Leake on the viscera

Leake on diseases of women

Nicholson's chemistry

Gardner on the animal economy

Lewis's Materia Medica